

FOR CHINA.—The fine ship *Thos. Coutts*, 1,365 Tons.
Captain W. E. Warner, H. C. S. will sail for the above port on the 25th inst., weather permitting—for passage only apply to
Messrs. B. & A. HORMASJEE.
Bombay, 12th July 1839.

QUARTER SESSIONS.—Notice is hereby given, that a General Quarter Session of the Peace, will be held at my office, on Tuesday next, the 16th instant at 12 o'clock noon.

Geo. NOTON—Clerk of the Peace.
Bombay, Town Hall, 12th July, 1839.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of administration of the Estate and Effects of *William Lingard*, late of Bombay British subject, deceased, may be granted to *Spencer Comp-ton Esq.* Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 11th day of July, 1839.

E. C. MORGAN, —Petitioner's Proctor.

NOTICE.
MR. ANGUS FLETCHER was this day admitted a Partner of my establishment, and the business will henceforth be carried on, under the firm of *INNES FLETCHER & Co.*
(Signed.) JAMES INNES.
Canton 8th May 1839.

ORIENTAL CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR.
THIS periodical will in future be published by Mr. E. A. Webster, of the American Mission Press, to whom all orders should be sent and payments made. The number for June, which has just appeared, contains a full account of the Prosecution of the Rev. Dr. Wilson on the writ of Habeas Corpus, commanding him to bring up the bodies of all the affidavits filed, the pleadings of Counsel, and selections from the newspapers, &c. Some extra copies may be had at two rupees each. The annual subscription to the Spectator is nine rupees.

EAST INDIA ARMY AGENCY.—11 CORNHILL AND 8 ST. MARTINS PLACE CHARIING CROSS. CAPTAIN GRINDLAY has the pleasure to announce that he has recently entered into arrangements for extending the advantages of his Agency Establishment, and affording to his friends increased facilities for the transaction of EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

The great increase of engagement which has resulted from the character of his Establishment, has induced him to receive two Gentlemen as Partners, from whose exertions attention and experience combined with his own, he anticipates the greatest benefit to his correspondents.

Captain Grindlay avails himself of this opportunity to offer his grateful acknowledgments for the extended and cordial support he has hitherto received.

Referring to the experience of the past as evidence of the zeal and care which may be relied upon for the future, Captain Grindlay has only to announce that the business will in future be carried on under the Firm of "Grindlay, Christain and Mathews."

FOR SALE.—A very highly finished Rifle fitted up in case with all apparatus complete, including a Bugle by W. PARKER. The top of the Powder Horn is regulated to the proper charge of Powder, viz 2 drams, and the sights are correct for 100, 150, and 200 yds. made to order,
Apply to Messrs ROBERT FRITH AND CO.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale on Commission, a second hand Bengal Built Shigram, with Lamps, double top, and pole.—Price Rupees 450.

FOR SALE.—*Forbes's Goozerattee Gram-mar*, Price 15 Rupees.
Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH & Co.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, will sell by Public Auction, on Monday next, the 15th instant, at their Rooms, a variety of Goods, viz:—a handsome Jackwood side board, ditto Wardrobe, Dining, Round, Working and Card Tables, Screens, Jackwood Couches, lined with crimson Damask; Chairs, a grand Pianoforte by Broadwood, Hanging Lamps, Plate, Glass, and Queen's ware, Bussorah Carpets, a large Collection of Books, amongst which are, Morning Watch, Lord Bacon's works, Edward's Tillotson's Pope's and Goldsmith's Ditto—The Pulpit, Irving's Sermons, &c. Cook's Voyages, Doddridge's Miscellaneous works, Roxburgh's Flora Indica, Elegant Extracts, Butler's Hudibras, Todd's Milton, Modern Traveller, Smollett's Rules and orders with several Law and other valuable Books, a small quantity of Piece Goods, wearing apparel, Tent, Palanquin &c. &c.—Bombay, 13th July, 1839.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Gungather Ramchunder Josey*, hath contracted with *Crustva Gopall Maloo*, to purchase a piece of parcel of land, with a range or Chawl of 8 Apartments and a water well standing thereon, situated at Koobar tookra with-out the fort walls of Bombay, in the neighbourhood of a house of Dusruth Ramjee, assessed under Nos. 3 and 4; if any person or persons having any claim or demand by way of Mortgage, inheritable rights or otherwise, he, she or they are hereby requested to make known the same to *Gungather Ramchunder Josey* at his house in Koobar tookra, within 14 days from the date hereof or else he, she or they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated 10th July, 1839.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER.—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR A HALF YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES
No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII.

SATURDAY, 13 JULY, 1839.

No. 3255.

MR. WAGHORN'S AGENCY.
HAS been transferred from the Gazette to the Courier Office.

STEAM DEPARTMENT.

Is hereby given, that the H. C. Brig of War *Euphrates* will, provided the weather permits her coming out of Dock, be dispatched to Aden on the 18th instant.
A mail will be sent by her which will probably be transmitted to Suez by the *Atalanta* on the 20th August.
By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, —Lieut. Col. —Secy. to Govt.
Bombay, Castle, 4th July 1839.

With reference to the above, the Post Master General begs to notify for general information, that in consequence of a communication having been received from the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, stating that "should the Hon'ble Company's Brig *Euphrates* be ready to start for Aden on the 18th instant, she will leave at day-light on that morning, and that the vessel should consequently be sent on board by 5 o'clock on the evening of the 17th." Letters and Packets intended to be sent by that opportunity will be received at the Post Office till 3 p. m. of that day, viz. the 17th instant.

E. E. ELLIOT, —Post Master Genl.
Bombay, Genl. Post Office, 10th July 1839.

STEAM DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.
The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to give notice, that he expects to be able to dispatch a Steamer with a Packet for England, via the Persian Gulf, on Thursday the 1st of August next.
It is requested, that letters and dispatches, public and private, for this Packet, may be made as small and light as possible.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. —Secy. to Govt.
Bombay Castle, 19th June 1839.

With reference to the above notifications, the undersigned, as agent for Mr. Waghorn, begs to intimate, that he is prepared to register letters &c. to be forwarded to Europe, through Mr. W's. Agency, on the terms specified below.

Letters, Newspapers and Parcels can only be received on payment of these charges, which guarantee their transmission, at Mr. W's. expense, from any place in the Red Sea or Persian Gulf, at which they may be landed, to Alexandria, from whence they are forwarded by the French, Austrian, or Falmouth Packets, as may be most opportune, or judged most advisable, to ensure despatch.

After payment and registration of such letters &c. at Mr. W's. Office, it behoves the parties, taking the benefit of this Agency, thereafter to carry the same to the General Post Office here, and to pay the Egyptian Postage, a scale of which is subjoined, but in case this should be attended with inconvenience to Parties at a distance, the undersigned will undertake to have their communications duly posted, upon being paid the Post Office charge at the same time with Mr. W's. or receiving a reference for such payment to some party resident here.

JOHN HANNAY.
Courier Office, Bombay 12th July 1839.

MR. WAGHORN'S CHARGES.

Weight.	Charge.
Letters, if weighing less than one ounce weight or tola.	1 Rs.
and for every additional ounce weight.	" 1
Law Papers, Vouchers, &c. not exceeding 3½ tolas.	" 1
if not exceeding 6 tolas.	" 2
ditto	" 3
For every additional 3 ditto.	" 1
News and other Printed papers, not exceeding 3½ tolas.	" 1
if not exceeding 6 tolas.	" 2
ditto	" 3
ditto	" 12
for every additional 3 ditto.	" 1
Parcels not containing Letters or Newspapers, per lb.	" 10

POST OFFICE CHARGES.

A Letter weighing ½ of a Tola to be charged 9 Ans.	1
Do. 1 ½ Tola	2
Do. 2 Tola	1 Rupee 10 Ans.
Do. 2 ½ Tola	2 Rupees.
and upon every additional ½ of a Tola	9 Ans."

A CARD.—*Bhauvencass Nagurdass* the son of a well known instrument repairer Nagurdass Wagjee, begs to inform his customers, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the presidency, that he still continues to repair and tune Organs, Pianofortes &c. In future he will perform his business very attentively and charge moderate. He possesses several certificates of his professional abilities, for perusal to any of his customers—Gunbow Street within the Fort, July 8th 1839.

FOR SALE.—Two very superior two day Chronometers, one by *Brockbank and Atkins*, Cowper's Court, Cornhill, No. 986, and the other by *Charles Shephard*, No. 165. They can be seen on board of the *John Deniston*.

JUST PUBLISHED AND READY FOR SALE.—No. XXXIV, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST corrected up to 20th May 1839. Printed on Europe paper. PRICE, RUPEES 3. Courier Office, 13th July 1839.

FOR SALE.—THE SECOND EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC WITH AN INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839: with numerous corrections and additions. Among other miscellaneous information, the first edition contained the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, together with authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE; dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage by, the various Mediterranean Steamers, &c. &c.—In addition to the above, the Second Edition contains the latest and most correct lists of the Houses of Peers and Commons: the Ministry and Chief Officers of State; Judges, Ambassadors,—British and Foreign: Principal Public Offices &c. &c. compiled from the Parliamentary Guide and the Parliament Almanack for the present year; and also correct and complete Lists of the ORDERS of the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, Hanover &c. &c. The Army List is corrected to the 31st January, the Civil List to the 12th March, and the Nizam's Army to 15th January last.—PRICE Re 6.—

Courier Office, 13th July, 1839.

NOTICE, is hereby given, that *João de Abreu, Antonio Duarte, Pedro Duarte, Annacleto Duarte, and Gabriel Duarte*, of Bombay Portuguese and Inhabitants, have contracted to sell to *Cullianjee Shewjee*, of Bombay Hindoo, Inhabitants: All that Piece or Parcel of sweet Batty fields with its appurtenances, seven Beds of João de Abreu, and the remaining seven Beds of Antonio Duarte, Pedro Duarte, Annacleto Duarte, and Gabriel Duarte, situated at Girgaum, without the Fort, near Zaobas Garden. Any person or persons having any claim or demand, by way of Mortgage, inheritable right or otherwise, he, she or they, are hereby requested to make known the same to Messrs. *Morgan and Armitage*, Solicitors for the purchaser, within eight days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 11th day of July 1839.

जाहेरनामा

ब्रायवन्न वतमान देत आहेत किं जावदे आबर व अंतोन दाई व पेद्रु दाई व आना क्लिटो दाई व गेबरोलडाई मुंबईकर फिरंगो याणि आपलि गो डि शेंत व त्यासमधि जं असेल तं येणे प्रमाणे शेंतं सांत जावदे आबर यांची व बाकि शेंतं सांत अंतोन दाई व पेद्रु दाई व आना क्लिटो दाई व गेबरोल डाई यांचि कित्याबाहेर गिरगावंत ब्राव वा याचेबागे नजिक आहेत तिं कित्या णजी शिवजी मुंबईकर हिंदु यांस वि कत देणेचा करार केला आहे त्यास त्यां वर कोणाचाहि गाहाणपाणाचा किंवा वारिस दारिचा व इतर कशाचा दावा किंवा देणेचेणे असल्यास त्याणे तिणे किंवा त्याणी त्याखरिद करणाराचे व किल मेस्तर मार्गन व आर्मिटेज साहे ब आहेत त्यांस आजपासून आठ दि वसांत कळवावे ते नकल्यास तो सर्व र द बातल होईल तारिख ११ वि माहे जुलई सन १८३९.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

No. 366.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:—
Lieutenant H. W. Evans, of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General to the Northern Division of the Army, until further orders.
Bombay Castle, 5th July 1839.

No. 367.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for information, the accompanying extract paras. 1 and 3 of the Hon'ble Court's letter, No. 21, dated 8th May last.

1. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty, viz.
Lieutenant Colonel Charles Payne.
Captain J. B. M. Gillanders.
Assistant Surgeon H. G. Grierson, Overland.

2. We have granted additional leave to the following Officers.
Captain Henry Hart, four months.
Cornet C. E. Stewart, to remain till July next.

3. We have permitted Captain James Beck to retire from the Service.—This vacancy has effect from the 25th August 1839.

Bombay Castle, 6th July 1839.
No. 368.—A Regimental Order by the Officer Commanding the 9th Regiment of Foot, appointing Lieutenant Fraser to be Acting Adjutant, Lieutenant Sullivan to be Acting Quarter Master, and Assistant Surgeon Jackson to be Medical charge of the detachment now quartered in Bombay, for the monsoon.

Bombay Castle, 9th July 1839.
No. 369.—The Division Order issued by Brigadier R. England, K. H. on the 19th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant Treemenhede, Civil Engineer, to take charge of the Executive Engineer's Office at Belgaum, from the 19th ultimo, till relieved, or until further orders, is confirmed.

No. 370.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed.
Lieutenant O. D. Otley to act as Adjutant to the Bombay European Regiment, from the 15th ultimo, vice Symson resigned the situation.

No. 371.—An extension of leave from the 30th ultimo, until the 31st instant is granted to Brevet Captain Whitchell, Assistant Commissary General, Seinde Reserve Force, to remain in the Deccan, for the benefit of his health.

No. 372.—The rank of the undermentioned Assistant Surgeons having been received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, Commissions will be assigned to them from the dates of their departure from Europe, as follows:—

1. Robert Halkerton Davidson, M. D.—Date of Rank. 16th January 1839.
2. Robert Thomas Cook Baxter, —Do. 3rd February do.
3. Thomas Mark Howell, —Do. do. do.
4. Alexander Campbell, M. D. —Do. do. do.
5. John Craig, —Do. do. do.
6. William Frank Babington, —Do. 18th do. do.

No. 373.—Captain L. M. McIntyre received charge of the Commissariat Department at Aden from Captain J. Robson, of the Bombay European Regiment, on the 21st May last.

No. 374.—With the view of assimilating the functions of the Military Board at this presidency with those of the same department at Calcutta, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council has ordered to direct, that the following usage be observed in future in regard to all correspondence relating to Military and Departmental Buildings.

Whenever a Commissary of Ordnance requires any new Building, alterations, or Special Repairs, he will bring the subject to the notice of the Commanding Officer, by whom the matter will be laid before the Military Board with the report of a Committee of Survey if he considers it necessary to assemble one. The Executive Officer of Public Works will be called upon through the Inspecting Engineer of his circle, to furnish a report and estimate, which will be submitted to Government, for orders by the Board.

With regard to Regimental Buildings, a similar practice will be observed; ordinary repairs being provided for according to the report of the Inspecting Engineer and the Committee, and in no case will any report be made directly to the Quartermaster General's department, which is relieved henceforward from the control and charge of Public Buildings.

No. 375.—It being deemed expedient that the actual cash balance remaining at the close of each month in the Military treasure chests at the several stations under this presidency, should be ascertained, by examination on the first of the succeeding month, and being Sunday, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that General Officers in Command of Divisions and other Officers in distinct commands will order Committees to assemble for that purpose on the day above specified.

ified, the result of the Committee's proceedings in each case being signed by the President of the Committee and forwarded to the Military Accountant.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is further pleased to direct, that all Officers in charge of Military Treasure Chests and by whom no accounts are rendered to the Military Department of Accounts, shall keep a Book of daily Cash Receipts and Issues, to be closed at the end of each month, and forwarded to the Divisional Pay Master, through whom the advances made to him are obtained. These daily Cash Books are to furnish the Divisional Paymaster with the necessary information in regard to the Receipt and Payment of the Drafts issued by him on the Treasury Chests subordinate to his control, and over which a vigilant check should be maintained by him, and are subsequently to be placed on the records of his office to be available should any information connected with them be required.

No. 376.—The attention of Government having been drawn to the repeated misconduct of Hospital Steward J. Neil, attached to Her Majesty's 4th Regiment Light Dragoons, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that Mr. Neil be forthwith discharged from the public service.

No. 377.—By a Resolution passed in the Revenue Department, under the date 6th instant, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Horne, of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, an Assistant in the Deccan Survey.

Bombay Castle, 10th July 1839.
No. 378.—Colonel Sergeant Goring of the European Regiment, is appointed Lieut. Colonel at Aden from the 22nd May last.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, —Lieut. Col. —Secy. to Govt.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th July 1839.
No. 63.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract, paras. 1 and 2 of the Hon'ble Court's letter, No. 34, dated 10th April last.

1. We have appointed the undermentioned persons, Volunteers for the Indian Navy, on your establishment, viz.
Mr. William Lestock King.
Christopher Nugent Nixon.

Their order of rank will be settled at a future opportunity.
Bombay Castle, 5th July 1839.
No. 69.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract, paras. 1 and 2 of the Hon'ble Court's letter, No. 28, dated 27th March last.

1st. We have appointed the undermentioned persons, Volunteers for the Indian Navy, on your establishment, viz.
Charles Goring Constable.
Miles Patrick.
John George Fullton.

2nd. Their order of rank will be settled at a future opportunity.
No. 70.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract, paras. 1st and 2nd of the Hon'ble Court's letter, No. 34, dated 10th April last.

We have appointed the undermentioned persons, Volunteers for the Indian Navy, on our establishment, viz.
Mr. Robert Anderson, Midshipman.
David Rose Dakers.
Benjamin Henry Crane.
Hugh Alexander Fraser.

Their order of rank will be settled at a future opportunity.
No. 71.—The retirement of Commander Denton and Lieutenant Sharp to have effect from the 1st instant, and the following promotions are made:—
The vacancy in the rank of Commander, consequent on the retirement of Commander Denton, to be kept in abeyance, pending the decision of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors on the case of Lieutenant Porter, the Senior Lieutenant.

Mr. Midshipman J. S. Griev to be Lieutenant to fill the vacancy created as above. Date of Rank. 1st July 1839.
Mr. Midshipman A. E. Ball to be Lieutenant, vice Sharp.—Ditto 1st July 1839.

Commander Hawkins to be Captain, and Lieutenant Nott to be Commander.—Date of rank 21st January 1839, vice Sawyer retired.
Commander Moresby to be Captain, and Lieutenant Williams to be Commander.—Ditto, 9th April 1839, vice Rose retired.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 10th July 1839.
The Reverend H. Jeffreys, A. M., Archdeacon of Bombay, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to New South Wales, for the recovery of his health, for the period of two years, from the date of his departure.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. S. FOX, —Actg. Secy. to Govt.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th July 1839.
Mr. A. Bell, acting senior puisne judge of the Sudder Dewannee and Sudder Foujdare Adawlut, is allowed an extension for ten days, of the leave of absence granted to him under date the 13th of May last, on urgent private affairs.

Mr. P. W. Le Geyt, Register of the Sudder Dewannee and Sudder Foujdare Adawlut, is allowed an extension for ten days, of the leave of absence granted to him under date the 13th of May last, on urgent private affairs.

The Judges of the Sudder Foujdare Adawlut have been pleased to confirm the appointment of Sawram Bullal Volunkur, as Sudder Registrar of the Court of Adawlut at Rattaguderry.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, —Secy. to Govt.

STEAM DEPARTMENT.

Is hereby given, that the H. C. Brig of War *Euphrates* will, provided the weather permits her coming out of Dock, be dispatched to Aden on the 18th instant.

A mail will be sent by her which will probably be transmitted to Suez by the *Atalanta* on the 20th August.
By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. —Secy. to Govt.
Bombay Castle, 4th July 1839.

With reference to the above, the Post Master General begs to notify for general information, that in consequence of a communication having been received from the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, stating that "should the Hon'ble Company's Brig *Euphrates* be ready to start for Aden on the 18th instant, she will leave at day-light on that morning, and that the Mail should consequently be sent on board by 5 o'clock on the evening of the 17th." Letters and Packets intended to be sent by that opportunity will be received at the Post Office till 3 p. m. of that day, viz. the 17th instant.

E. E. ELLIOT, —Post Master General.
Bombay, Genl. Post Office, 10th July 1839.

STEAM DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.
The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to give notice, that he expects to be able to dispatch a Steamer with a Packet for England, via the Persian Gulf, on Thursday the 1st of August next.

It is requested, that letters and dispatches, public and private, for this Packet, may be made as small and light as possible.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. —Secy. to Govt.
Bombay Castle, 19th June 1839.

DURPUN.—JULY 12.

Such of our readers, as take interest in matters of Education, will recollect that about the end of 1836 the Native Education Society of this place sent, at the request of the Resident at Indore, two young men, educated in its schools as English tutors to the Nawab of Jowra and the Raja of Jaboon, two of the Chieftains, tributaries to the Holkar. It will be a source of disappointment to the friends of Education to learn that the experiment of Mr. Bax has entirely failed; and that the young princes having ceased to pay any attention to learning, their tutors have been obliged to abandon the attempt and return to Bombay.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.
SIR,—Having by accident been put in possession of a genuine document regarding the third boy and companion of the two Parsee converts, that throws new light on the proceedings of my countrymen suspected by the Editor of the Bombay Gazette and such other sceptics, and as in consequence of their publicly expressed doubts and misrepresentations, a wrong impression is likely to be left on the minds of such of these

* Vide the Gazette of the 22d and 25th of May, and the Times of the 8th May.

Journal readers as are either prejudiced or ignorant of the affair; I embrace this early opportunity of transmitting to you for giving publicity, in your valuable and widely-circulated paper, to a true copy of the original document now in my possession in order that the truth of this hitherto ambiguous matter be fully developed and all doubts perfectly cleared.

You are of course aware that on the conversion of the two much talked of and misguided Parsee lads, a third lad of the name of Framjee Bomanjee was (as it was set forth in the Periodicals) stated to have been forcibly sent to Nowshary against his own free will at the time when the Native community was in a state of great excitement, and for this conduct the Member of the Parsee Panchayet were not only unjustly blamed but were impudently, insidiously and without having the least regard of their highly respectable character, audaciously represented to be the persons who forwarded the said Framjee Bomanjee, under restraint, to Nowshary, thereby depriving him of his liberty.

The authentic paper which I consider myself so fortunate as to meet with, and which I enclose herein is no less than a Testimonial given to Framjee Bomanjee at Nowshary on the 30th June last by Mr. E. Leckey. But, Sir, you, as well as the public, will be surprised at the Name of this European, and will no doubt like to know who he is and what business he has to go so far as Nowshary. Mr. Leckey is, I mistake not, an Assistant Teacher under the Reverend John Wilson, in the General Assembly's Institution, and moreover the late spiritual guide of Framjee Bomanjee. Mr. Leckey's appearance in Nowshary is as novel as it is extraordinary, and that at a time when great scrutiny is made concerning Framjee Bomanjee. I believe Mr. Leckey was dispatched by his superiors on an important Missionary errand to visit the said Framjee suspected as he was of being under restraint and unwillingly dispatched to Nowshary, and to report whether the suspicions were just and true, and whether Framjee was devoted to Christianity or steadfast in his own pure Zoroastrian Religion. Except this there can be no other motive that dictated the Mission of Mr. Leckey to Nowshary, as upon good authority informed some days ago of Mr. Leckey's progress and arrival at Surat and of his making enquiries about his pupil Framjee, and not satisfied with being told that Framjee was in perfect liberty he dispatched a letter to Nowshary on 24th June last, making him convey the letter to his residence. I send you herewith a true copy of the letter which Framjee Bomanjee received from Mr. Leckey, and beg you will insert it in your paper. It shows clearly and in Mr. Leckey's own words the object of his going to Surat. I do not know what answer Framjee sent to him but I have lately been informed from unquestionable authority (indeed Mr. Leckey's certificate proves it and leaves no room for doubt) that Mr. Leckey, after obtaining a clue regarding Framjee's situation, went over personally to Nowshary, and procured an interview with Framjee Bomanjee. Being perfectly satisfied that there was no restraint practised on Framjee, and seeing him enjoy the liberty of an independent British Subject and learning that Framjee went to Nowshary and Surat of his own accord and free will, Mr. Leckey did, on the requisition of Framjee at his own request, certify that "he (Framjee) declares himself to be at perfect liberty; that he came from Bombay of his own free will to be more perfectly instructed in his own Religion." !!! Mr. Leckey asserts in his certificate that he learnt all this from seeing Framjee personally and conversing with him himself. This is an indubitable fact attested by the opposite party. And of course there cannot be even a shadow of misrepresentation in it. The evidence is neutral and therefore impartial. It is not the only one on which to rely. There is another written and documentary testimony—namely two letters which Framjee Bomanjee has at himself sent to his parents, first transmitted to Bombay. They are addressed to the Editors of the Bombay Jam-i-Jamshed and Summachar, and have been respectively published in order that there may not remain the least uncertainty of mind as to Framjee Bomanjee, his stay at Nowshary; his present condition and his religious sentiments. These letters which Framjee Bomanjee has penned and which are attested by respectable witnesses now resident at Surat, Framjee Bomanjee sets forth what Mr. Leckey bears testimony to, in his certificate, and moreover amongst other things asserts that "All that has been inserted in the *Chabook* and *Gazette* about me is altogether false and a downright forgery, the real object of which I cannot at all imagine. It is he that has done it. I am willing to embrace Christianity, they should at once relinquish this vain hope because that is contrary to my own special will."

I will not, Sir, in this place enlarge and occupy much of your space by any observations of my own, but leave that to your own superior Judgment. In giving you this trouble and in asking you the favour of inserting this letter along with the documents which accompany it, I have had no other object in view than what I have expressed in the opening of this communication.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient Servant.
P. M.

The True Copy of the letter addressed by Mr. E. Leckey to Framjee Bomanjee, Nowshary.

"DEAR FRAMJEE,
As I am at present in Surat and am going to Bombay I would very much like to see you and speak with you. Let me know whether I could see you or not, if I were to call on you at Nowshary. Write and let me know as soon as possible. I should like to know also whether you are free and at liberty, or whether you are not free and at liberty. Direct to Mr. Leckey, Surat, to be left at the Post office.

Yours Truly,
(Signed) E. LECKEY.
Surat, 24th June 1839.

The True Copy of the Certificate given by Mr. E. Leckey to Framjee Bomanjee, at Nowshary.

"I hereby Certify that I have seen and spoken to Framjee Bomanjee and that he declares himself to be at perfect liberty and that he came from Bombay of his own free will, to be more perfectly instructed in his own religion.

(Signed) E. LECKEY."
Nowshary, 30th June 1839.

HIGH WATER TABLE 13TH JULY, 1839.		
	MORN. EVE.	
Saturday.....	0 42	1 1
Sunday.....	1 22	1 39
Monday.....	1 59	2 17

We recorded in our last that an Edict had been received by which ships were allowed to land, and in fact according to which the trade was to be opened, and passage boats were allowed to leave Canton, carrying passengers. The latter part of this edict was in so far complied with that several boats left Canton, carrying passengers, and also letters, but to guard against any of the 16 individuals at that time ordered not to leave, espousing the Kwang-heep and a posse of other officers, followed by the Hong merchants were assembled at the embarking place bearing the euphonious appellation of Jackass-point, and every passenger, about to embark, was cal-

The Post Office, like the London Tavern, is indeed open to all, but only those who have long purses can afford to use it. It is a vast number of cases, in the present charges case, in a vast number of cases, the suppression of correspondence which would otherwise take place. Subaltern officers, unconvicted and untried, clerks, tradesmen and others, all complain of the heavy amount. In England, the cost of the *Post Office Magazine* for one year, we suppose, is about four shillings and six pence; in India, if sent through the Post Office, it is about five shillings and six pence, the cost of the carriage being sterling; and of this heavy expense, not more than half, or eighteen shillings, would be incurred if Indian postage alone. It appears that every reduction of the English rates, has been followed by an increase of the Post Office revenue, and we may reasonably suppose that similar measures would produce similar results. Mr. Hill's plan, or something analogous to it, has attracted the attention of those who sit at the helm of affairs. We believe that were the rates reduced to two annas, every station within five hundred miles of Calcutta would be twice that sum for every proportionate distance. The public convenience would be promoted. The nation would then, to a large extent, avail them-selves.

led upon by name, and had to identify his claim to it by shewing his face. This ceremony, including the searching of trunks &c. &c. occupied a great number of mandarines about four hours, when the boats were at last allowed to depart. The boats were detained here during our imprisonment left in them, they not being allowed to float their ships boats, and dry in the square, during the last 4 weeks. A good many people, particularly such as were not permanent residents here, embraced this opportunity to leave Canton, and we believe that, sailors included, the boats took away from here between forty and fifty individuals. As to the opening of the trade however, and shipping off of goods, matters remain subject to a good deal of delay and complaint, and it is impossible to consider it otherwise than still nearly stopped; no foreigner is allowed to go either to the back streets or even to China Street where most of the shopkeepers and outside dealers live: this may perhaps not be considered so much a matter of just complaint, the Chinese Mandarins affecting to consider most of the dealings of these sort of people as allowed illegal—but none is to go into the Hong or packhouses of the Hong merchants to look at the quality of the teas he has contracted for, and which are about to be shipped off for him; the Hong merchants affirm that one may send one's servants to receive the teas, but the fact is that every catty of tea now shipped, the exporter has no control over whatever, and he must trust, for what he sends away, to the respectability of the Hong merchants, which we from our own experience, as not having dealt with them, have had no opportunity of measuring, but which, some of our commercial friends assure us is far from being undoubted.

It was on Tuesday last that the total of deliveries below, then known here, was stated at 17,500 chests, and since then nothing has been officially received. Last Wednesday was chiefly remarkable by an alarm of fire in the wylom Company's kitchen chimney, caused by the burning of old Company's papers. The fire was soon extinguished without doing any injury, but among the crowd whom this accident had assembled we heard of several deaths, in the midst of the mysteries of exchanges, exclaim: "Confound it! the Company's paper has often thrown Canton, into a ferment, and now it nearly put it in a blaze!"

We believe that owing to its importance, the Edict of the 8th May and the consequent irregularity of its being transmitted to Capt. Elliot through the Hong merchants, that officer recommended to the Hong merchants, that at the same time transmitted to the American Consul, and to the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce that was. From it, it will be seen that any foreigners may leave Canton after the delivery of the 20,283 chests shall have been completed, but that, any one, applying now for leave to go, will not be allowed to return; those that under present circumstances remain in Canton will be subject to the laws lately promulgated against the smugglers of Opium, that is, to capital punishment. Under such conditions, and the facility of accusation, where, for condemnation, rigid proofs may not be required, most foreigners are now preparing to leave, and their doing so will probably disabuse the Chinese of their so often avowed belief that "without Tea or Rhubarb the barbarians cannot live."

The purport of this Edict is, of course, of paramount importance, but besides it, a good many annoyances of a minor kind are being inflicted on the residents here. We mentioned before that they were not allowed to go into the back streets or the Hong to transact their business, which, to be done, must be entrusted altogether to the honour of the Chinese; since this morning it appears, previous orders are to be executed, and workmen have been all day busy preparing the foundation of a wall and railing to be run up close to, and in a parallel line with the factories, leaving their inhabitants for recreation the small space of 4 or 5 feet. Beyond no person, who may be induced into the suburbs of Canton in future to be allowed to go—all the others are to be blocked up. The Kwang chow foo, Nam hoy yune, and Kwang heep came in person this morning to inspect these new arrangements. They went to the Superintendent's hall, where they sat a short while, and afterwards seemed to give some orders or explanations. Many of them under the Verandah in the garden. Howqua attended them.

The guard of about 70 Coolies in front of the Factories, which we mentioned as having taken the place of about three times the number in our last still remains, and the boats, though not so numerous as arranged to the eye, continue to guard the landing places. Communication with Whampoa has however become unrestricted, and boats are daily coming and going.

Up to last night, when the arrival here of the boat *Paradox* from Macao was known no communication has been had with the coast, and even now, the boat being by some cause or other detained somewhere near the French fleet, the few of the letters of the day, have reached Canton. From advices received by her from Macao it would appear that the assurances of the local Government there to the Yum-chai that they have no Opium have not met with the desired belief, and that all Chinese servants and shopmen have been ordered to leave. This vexation, we have heard, does not extend to English and American families, or in fact to any not Portuguese.

The Chinese are by no means consistent in the edicts promulgated of late. In that published on the 5th, 16 foreigners are ordered to be retained, now a general edict gives liberty to all to leave, and special edicts have moreover been sent to some of the 16 ordering them, within a very short period, to leave the country.

Among the occurrences of the week we regret to have to record, on Monday last, the death of the Hong-merchant Mowqua, aged near 60 years. He was very generally liked and esteemed among the foreigners, whose sincere friend he was supposed to be. The immediate cause of his death is said to have been inflammation, but it is more than probable that the fatigue he underwent, both bodily and mental, since the Yum-chai's arrival, had a great share in producing this fatal termination.

The letters by the *Paradox* were received late last evening, but they were only a very few from Macao and Bombay—the other letters now expected to be on their way by a subsequent boat, happening to be in the hands of another boat owner. If there were any very serious cause of alarm, we shall not leave Canton, we would ask for some suggestions to prevent similar irregularities in future.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.—During the stoppage of the trade there were some sales of Cotton at an advance of upwards of a Taal a Picul on the rates prior to the stoppage; but the demand, which was principally speculation with reference to the peculiar position of affairs has not been very active since the trade was partially opened.

WOOLLENS.—Were also required after an advance, but they are again dull owing to the difficulty of arranging as to exports, holders of goods being unwilling to sell at a price so very unsettled a state that it is in fact difficult to quote any thing like a real price for any description of goods.

RICE MANUFACTURES.—This latter remark applies to these also, nor have we heard of any transactions in them.

COFFEE.—Is again very cheap—the advance of 2 1/2 a 30 cents prior to the stoppage not having been maintained, and Java Rice is not now quoted higher than 1, 3/4 a 1, 40. The appearance of the next crop is also reported good.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—Permission being granted the Ships in Port to proceed with their loading business has been again resumed, but it is carried on under considerable disadvantages as access to the Hong is denied, and consequently no opportunity for examination and not the slightest check exists therefore against any frauds the latter may be disposed to practise. The anxiety of parties however to close accounts with the Hong Merchants and to obtain some security for goods deposited in their hands has occasioned larger transactions than might have been expected: Common Congos are selling @ 20 @ 22 and Twankays @ 22 @ 24 and finer kinds of Tea are quite neglected.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

ON LONDON or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills @ 5. Government Bills 10 @ 20 days. United States 10 @ 20 days. The Bills under advance made on goods by the E. I. Comp. Agents. None. E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 days, sight @ Rs. 220 @ 222. E. I. Directors Bills 60 days, sight, and private, 30 @ 32. C. Rs. 222.

Private Bills, on Bombay Co's Rs. 1 per Cent. Nominal. Spanish Dollars, Pinar Ferdinand, ... 3 @ 4 per do. South American Republics, ... par. Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton 50 cub: feet @ 8. To foreign Ports, per 1000 lbs. 10 @ 12. To United States, American Ships per Ton, 40 cub. feet. 25 @ 28

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—since the stoppage of trade, U. S. Frigate *Columbia*, Commodore Reid, from Singapore. Brit. *Harlequin*, Chien, from San Blas. *Concepcion*, Stavers, from Singapore and Calcutta. *Copeland*, from Liverpool; *Caledonia*, from Sydney; *Tory*, from Bombay. *Edmonton*, from Calcutta; Amer. *Florida*, from Chile in 76 days; *Buron* from Boston, arrived 10th April.

Many more vessels are reported in, but whilst we are without communication from the Coast we are unable to give their names.

PASSENGER FROM COPELAND.—Mr. C. J. Gibb, SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—8th April *Good Success* Fraser, for Singapore, Madras and Calcutta 5th May, *Rob Roy*, Mackinnon for Singapore and Calcutta. Amer. *Nantico*, Stanton, for New York; *Voyager*, Hallett, for Boston. *Girard*, Drinker, for New York; *Ronan*, on the 7th for Manila and New York; Brit. *Isabella*, Robertson, for Leith; *Rosalind*, Cronch, for London; *Engleborough*, Buckle, for Bristol; *Nymph* for Singapore and Calcutta.

Under despatch: for London, *Premier*, *Parrot*, *Hall*; for Liverpool in a few days, *Tigra*; for Bombay, this day, *Lady Grant*; for New York on Monday next, Amer. *Canada*, Hicks.

LATEST DATES.—FROM ENGLAND, 5th November via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 28th Oct. @ *Parana*. CALCUTTA, 25th January @ *Despatch*. 10th January via CALCUTTA. SINGAPORE, 15th February @ *Ann*. 22nd January @ *Talbot*. MAXILA, 5th March via Macao. No letters having been received through many are the arrivals we leave the dates unaltered since the stoppage of trade.

P. S. Per Schooner *Paradox* some packets have been received, but not one tenth of what is expected.

PORT PHILLIP.

On Thursday morning a messenger came to Melbourne, to announce the arrival of the *Lady Franklin*, and suite, in the *Tanar*. About twelve in the day Her Ladyship arrived, having been brought up by water. During the afternoon Lady Franklin took a drive round the township, and expressed herself well pleased with its appearance. It is her intention we understand, to proceed immediately to Sydney, in honor to Lady Franklin's presence, a partial illumination, accompanied with fire works, took place in the evening, but terminated with an unfortunate accident, that of a man discharging a rusty blunderbuss, which exploded, and shattered his arm in such a manner that Dr. Cussen declared amputation necessary, which was immediately carried into operation by that gentleman.

Relief we are fondly led to believe, is still in store for the long neglected inhabitants, merchants, stock holders, and residents of Australia Felix. We have heard from undoubted authority that His Excellency Sir George Gipps, has determined upon visiting Melbourne, either at or immediately before the time for Quarter Sessions. Receive him with usual acclamations of joy, we cannot, it would be useless to deceive him with a vain show, he will be treated with respect, but if ever he go from these shores without pledging himself to grant their petitions, he may bid farewell to the loyalty of seven thousand of his subjects. It is to be feared that His Excellency may be induced to visit us before the final settlement of the Squatting Act question, or that he may direct his Committee to seek the opinions of the stockholders of this district, from whence we have not heard of a single report, having been asked for or sent, except in the case of Captain Smyth, whose letter we intend publishing.

In addition to the Land Sale noticed in our paper of March 16, we find two other auctions are advertised in the Government Gazette of February 13, and specified as follows:—1st. At eleven o'clock of Thursday, the 11th day of April next, the Colonial Treasurer will put up to auction in the Market Building letter C, in George street, Sydney, the land and Town allotments, on the terms authorised by Government. To this list of sixty allotments is appended, which may be briefly noticed as including the whole of No. 8, 9, and 24, the three sections which form the present eastern limit of the township. 2d. On Thursday, the 9th of May, the Colonial Treasurer will put up to auction in the usual hall, and under the usual terms of sale, sections 4 and 5 and 12. The upset price of the former is £75: of the latter, £2.—*Gazette*, April 6.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 13th JULY, 1839.

Arrivals since our last—8th July, ship *Commerce*, James Adill master from Liverpool 29th March—11th July, Barque *Sir Herbert Compton*, F. S. Boulton Master from Singapore 11th June—12th July, Brig *Lady Grant*, William Jeffray Master from China 18th May.

Passengers per *Commerce*.—James Gibb, John Kennell, Robert Wentire and John Holl Engineers. Do. per *Sir H. Compton*.—7 Convicts. Do. per *Lady Grant*.—W. Leischwager.

The *Co'ombo*, Capt. McKellar for Calcutta, sailed Yesterday with the following Passengers,—for Madras Capt. de Vernet and Lady, Colonel Smythe, and Lieut. Ochterlony—for Calcutta, Mr. and Miss Turton, the Revd. Mr. Bloomhardt and Lady, and four Convicts—for China Captain Larkins.

The following important intelligence reached us late last night. How far it is to be depended upon we do not pretend to say, after the many erroneous versions of the same story that have already appeared, but there is an air of authenticity about this, and a confidence on the part of our northern Cotemporary, that certainly, in any other matter, would at once remove every doubt. In this however we believe that the greater portion will never be satisfied, until official notification of the event is given by the government.

DELHI GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.—JULY 1. At last, we have positive and authentic news of Maharajah Runjeet Singh's death; we have merely time to give the substance of the correspondent's letter from Peshawar, dated the 25th June.

"Only one moment to spare, to say that Runjeet Singh is no more. The Political Agent announced it to me at eleven o'clock last night—he is dead!"

We have letters from Simla to the 28th June, but at that date the Maharajah's death was not known; dispatches however had been received at that place, stating that he was dying, and that his death was momentarily expected. It was supposed that we should receive the news of his demise before it could be announced officially by Government.

It is said that after all the *Semiramis* is not to be condemned. Two different committees have come to the opinion, that there is nothing in the damage she has sustained to prevent her again going to sea, in as perfect order as she ever was, and we understand that the new Boilers ordered for her, before the accident, the only thing in which her machinery was defective, came out of the *Works*.

The Gazette before last announced the appointment of Lieutenant Ethersey to the Office of As-

sistant to the Superintendent of Marine, in room of Lieutenant Nott, promoted to the rank of Commander, and to the command of the *Coote*. Mr. Ethersey, having declined the above named appointment, has been placed in command of the *Euphrates*, and Mr. Jenkins it is understood will be the Assistant Superintendent.

The *Lady Grant* arrived yesterday and has brought Canton letters and Papers to the 11th May, some days later than our last receipts by the *Rob Roy*. Our Extracts embrace every thing that appears of any interest or importance, and to these we refer, merely remarking that according to the opinions of some of the best informed people in Canton, the Commissioners Edict of 8th May, quoted below, is considered as nearly tantamount to closing the Port against Foreign Trade, and that with the example before them of the arbitrary manner in which the Chinese often condemn, without hearing or trial, it would hardly be safe or prudent for a Foreigner to remain in Canton under the new Law, and Captain Elliot's public notice of the 11th of May, also quoted below, would seem to convey the same sentiment. Accordingly it was thought that all would leave Canton with Captain E. on completing the delivery of the Opium.

Special edicts had been issued ordering the departure from China of a member of the Firm of Messrs. Dent and Company, as well as three members of the Firm of Messrs. Jardine and Company, which was regarded by the Community as a flagrant violation of the pledge held out by the Commissioner, that no penalties would be inflicted for past dealings, and, as one among other acts of gross violence and spoliation practised by the Chinese, for which they would afterwards assuredly be called to account. So far as these Houses are concerned, it is a matter of no great importance, for there are still sufficient left to carry on the business, whatever business, that is, that may be practicable, and it was not supposed that the gentlemen in the proscribed list would find it necessary to remove further from the seat of business than Macao. The following Letter of 10th May contains some commercial intelligence that may be interesting.

Canton, 10th May, 1839.

SIR.—The annexed edict is of so important a nature that we have obtained copies to forward to our friends by every opportunity. After such a document it seems to us that the feeling that parties can no longer remain in Canton to conduct their trade, until matters are placed upon a more secure footing, and that they will be obliged to make over all property to H. M. Superintendent with a list of their claims against Chinese Subjects. We ourselves shall delay our departure as long as we can do so with safety and advantage to our constituents, and take such measures with all property that may arrive outside subsequently to our consignment as may appear best for their interests. There is a considerable amount of shipping at Whampoa, but from no one being allowed to go to the Hong, the greatest difficulty exists in shipping off cargo, in addition to which the tea-men, calculating that parties must ship off at once, are demanding higher prices for the same applies in some measure to Raw Silk. Freight is nominal at £8, all articles of Import from the same impression are rather lower, and more difficult of sale, particularly Grey and White Longcloths, Cotton Yarn, and Spanish Stripes, which latter are not now quoted higher than 1.55 at 1.40 for good quality. Longells is at the Hong, and has a quantity of cloth 5 per mil, small rod and hoop. Cotton also is not so much enquired for, the best Bengal and Bombay are nominal at 11 at 13 and Madras about 10.8, although the stock on hand must be very short; best Company's Sandalwood is not higher than 21 to 22. Bills drawn under Amer. credits have we know been sold at 18. 1d. and upon the difficulties and uncertainty of shipping off parties appear to delay negotiating their credits. This is as near the state of the market as we can collect with unimpaired opportunities, not more than about 17,500 Chests are we believe yet delivered, although it is supposed in 3 or 4 days the delivery will be about 19,000. The Emily Jane is our last arrival from any quarter. The *Engleborough* and *Premier* are under immediate despatch for England and the *Lady Grant* for Bombay, to-morrow. The *Arcturion* for the Red Sea it is expected may get away in about a week.

Orders from the Imperial Commissioner, the Governor, and Lieutenant Governor, permitting the Foreigners of all Nations to leave China.

From the Kwangchow Foo to the Hongmerchants, communicating the order of the Commissioner, Governor, and Lieut.-Governor, regarding the punishment of Foreigners for dealing in opium.

Choo, by special appointment, Prefect of Kwangchow Foo, issues commands to the original Hongmerchants, and to the several Senior and other Hongmerchants, for their full information.

He has now received from Lieut. the high Imperial Commissioner, &c., Tang, Governor of the two Kwang, and E. the Lieutenant Governor of Kwangtung, the following orders:

"It appears that the English Superintendent Elliot, the American Superintendent officer Snow, and the Dutch Superintendent officer Van Basel, have presented addresses, requesting that they all should return home at the head of the people and the vessels of their several nations."

"These addresses coming before us, the Commissioner and the Governor, and being duly authenticated, we reply:

"China has indeed no need of commercial intercourse with outer Barbarians. But because you have come from far over the seas, cannot bear to push you utterly away; you have enjoyed the overshadowing, the comprehensive, and deep benevolence of the Great Emperor, who has given sanction to the trade with Kwangtung; you who have come to the territory of the Celestial Empire, have not only eat of the herbage and trod the paths of the Celestial Empire, but have also by your buying and selling acquired very rich advantages. It is naturally your duty to rest in your stations, observing the laws. But for ten years past, you have on the contrary employed a thing hurtful to men, as a means of gaining and possessing yourselves of people's wealth."

"The great Emperor, being so very careful of the general well being, has therefore declared his pleasure that this should be severely prohibited. And if the laws be not plainly declared, how shall the future ingress be put a stop to? While now, all you Superintendents and Consuls aforesaid are aware that the prohibitory enactments of the celestial court may not be opposed, you are yet anxious in regard to points of difficulty as related to your own countries, and request that, at the head of the people and vessels of your several countries, may all together take your departure to return home."

"Those of the foreigners whose names are prominent as having been habitual sellers of opium, have already been ordered to leave their countries, and return to their own homes. But those who have gone away back to their countries, they may remain and do as they please, but they must not return to China, and if they do, they will be treated as evildoers, and their opium gain entrance into the inner land, and this evil may be removed."

After then the full compliance of the present subject.

liveries, let it be even as requested. It shall be left to you entirely to return to your countries. You will not be allowed to make pretenses for procrastinating and delaying. And after you have thus returned, you will not be allowed to come again. Let there be no turning backwards and forwards, no inconstancy, whereby investigation and proceedings thereon will be involved.

"Having reference to the great numbers of the foreigners, of the various nations, and the openness of communication by sea in every part, the laws and enactments of the celestial court being extremely strict, it is still requisite that the punishment of attaching to the prohibition against the importation of Opium should be plainly proclaimed. All you foreigners of every nation should you not come hither, there the matter rests; but should you come to the territory of the celestial court, be you foreigners of any country whatsoever, so often as Opium is brought, in all cases in accordance with the new law, the parties shall be capitally executed, and the property entirely confiscated. Say not that it was not told beforehand!"

We proceed to issue these orders, commanding the prefect immediately to enjoin the orders on the original Hong merchants and on the several Senior and other Hong merchants, that they may plainly enjoin the same on the several superintending officers, and officers, that they having knowledge thereof may offer no opposition."

This having been received by the Prefect, he proceeds to issue these commands; when these reach the said Hong merchants, let them immediately enjoin the same plainly on each of the said Superintending officers, that they may know the meaning thereof, and offer no opposition. A special command, Taoukwang, 19th year, 3rd month, 25th day, (8th May, 1839.)

PUBLIC NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

The Chief Superintendent yesterday received an Edict, of which the annexed is a copy, to the joint address of the Consul of the Netherlands, the Consul of the United States, and Himself.

By this Law the ships and crews of all nations, henceforward arriving in China, are liable to the penalties, the first, of confiscation, and the last, of death, upon the determination of this government that they have introduced opium.

The danger of confining to this Government, the administration of any judicial process concerning Foreigners can scarcely be more strikingly manifested than in the list of names lately proscribed by the High Commissioner. Evidence that has been good to satisfy His Excellency that these sixteen persons are principal parties concerned in introducing opium, and therefore to justify their detention as hostages, would of course be equally good for their conviction of the like nature.

It may be taken to be certain, however, that the list contains the names of persons who have never been engaged in such pursuits, or let it be added, in any other contraband practice.

In investigation upon such subjects, the Chinese Authorities would probably be guilty of any deliberate intention to commit acts of juridical spoliation and murder. But it is plain, that in the present state of the intercourse there would be excessive risk of such consequences, and therefore the present Law is incompatible with safe or honorable continuance at Canton, if nothing else had happened to establish the same conclusion.

It places, in point of fact, the lives, liberty, and property of the whole Foreign Community here at the mercy of any reckless foreigners outside, and more immediately at the disposal of the Hong merchants, Linguists, Compradors, and their retainers.

The Chief Superintendent by no means ascribes general wickedness to the Chinese, but their partiality and liabilities make them very unsafe reporters, and yet it is mainly upon their reports that the judgment of the Government will be taken.

It will be particularly observed that persons remaining are understood by the Government to assent to the reasonableness of the law.

CHARLES ELLIOT, Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China. Canton 11th May, 1839.

Late letters from Karachee speak of the country being in a very unsettled state, the People ill disposed towards us, and the Amcers indifferent. One account goes so far as to say that 50,000 Scindians have collected in and around Hyderabad, ready for any enterprise, all embued with the most deadly hostility, and only wanting a leader to embark in the enterprise of expelling us from their country. The Amcers, though secretly favouring this movement, do not venture as yet to shew themselves. Letters also from Bukkur and Shikarpore speak in the same strain, but there is evidently so much exaggeration, so much of fancy in these statements, now for the twentieth time repeated, that we are neither disposed to find fault with any man who rejects them altogether as incredible, nor with him who gives the most implicit credence to them, our feelings rather inclining us to side with the latter, from a conviction that until an occasion is offered us, some justifiable ground, for giving these People thorough good thrashing, there will never be peace or security in Scinde.

The hardships to which our Army has been exposed on the march to Candahar, whether arising from the natural obstacles presented by the country, or to want of foresight on the part of those who planned the expedition, and failed to make proper provision for it, will probably hereafter form the subject of enquiry, as at present it is every where of severe animadversion. To what extent this severity of censure is justifiable, how far privations have been endured beyond the lot of other armies of our own, or other countries engaged in similar enterprises, we do not pretend to say, but we think it would be well, before coming to an absolute conclusion to consult the annals of the Peninsular war, the French expedition into Russia, and the last Russian Campaign in Turkey, and to see whether, in addition to hard fighting, these armies had not the same hardships to endure, and in some cases greater, than have fallen to the lot of the Indian Army. On this subject, we have selected an article from the *Globe*, introducing to our notice no less than three Lives of the Duke of Wellington, at present in the Press, from which much no doubt will hereafter appear illustrative of this subject, as indeed may be easily inferred from the short sketch we have quoted. True, it is no argument that because one Army suffered patiently the greatest privations, another should, because from the one no complaint was heard, the other should be debarré the privilege of proclaiming its wrongs, nevertheless it affords a lesson that may not be without its use, a contrast that may strike, and it is on this account, rather than from any desire to find fault with the brave and gallant men engaged in the present arduous enterprise, that we have been induced to advert to the subject.

We have seen letters from Canharah to the 4th of June. They add nothing of importance to what has already appeared, excepting that the order for the advance on Cabool had been given, and that it was calculated the Army would reach Ghizne on or about the 20th instant. The murder of Capt. Inverarity of the 16th Lancers by a Party of Afghans, while out on a fishing excursion at some little distance from Candahar, had thrown a gloom over the Camp and destroyed the feeling of security previously felt, though it was believed not to have been a premeditated affair, but rather the result of an unfortunate collision between the Parties. The murderers had however been apprehended, the greater portion of them at least, for they are said to have amounted to 20, and the case will no doubt undergo the strictest scrutiny. One of our letters, in speaking of the Country says.

"This part of the world is far different from what we expected it to be.—The population is very scanty, and between the top of the Bolan Pass and this, a distance of upwards of 100 miles, there is hardly any Cultivation worthy of a name. The villages are few in number and separated, some of them more than 20 miles from each other—Candahar itself contains about 30,000 Inhabitants—Its bazars are well supplied, but in consequence of such a large number of Troops being encamped here at present, every thing is very dear.—Flour is selling at from 2 or 3 Seers for the Rupee. The Country immediately around this is pleasant and for five miles in one direction there are nothing but gardens, filled with delicious fruits.—The neighbourhood also is richly cultivated, but I am told this does not extend to any great distance, and that the country between this and Cabool is just as barren as what we passed over in coming here. There is nothing worth seeing in Candahar except one mosque. The Town is decidedly inferior to Poonah, buildings more like huts than houses, though the streets are broad."

We to day lay before our Readers the Parliamentary Papers on the subject of the occupation of Karak. After the most careful perusal, we have not been able to discover any thing in these documents to shake the impression produced on our mind, by the former Papers, in regard to the cause of Sir John McNeill's quitting his Post, or the necessity for that step.

The inhabitants of Colabah have been long and loudly complaining of the dusty state of their road, during the fair season, and we therefore hasten most joyfully to inform them, that a tender has been accepted by government for watering the same. But as the sweets and biters of life are pretty equally mingled, so, in this instance, we would recommend to those who come from the far South of Colabah, to consider attentively the conditions of the contract. We learn that the Road is to be watered, with sea water, from the commencement of small Colabah to the Church, on the South side of the Parade ground, every alternate day, and from the said Church to the Light House, only once a week. The distance from the Church to the Light House is so very trifling, that we can hardly think the Officers of Government are aware, that it does not comprise more than about two hundred yards, or else surely they would never have sanctioned such an outrageous piece of economy, which deprives the public and three Officers in charge of public Establishments, of the benefits and comfort that will arise from the proposed watering, on alternate days, of the rest of the Road.

The last week has brought us files of the Malacca, Singapore, Penang and Port Philip Papers, containing a great variety of information, no doubt extremely interesting to the Residents at those different settlements, but of no great interest here. We have however made a few Extracts, to which we refer our Readers.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

The *Journal de la Havre* quotes accounts from Apeldoorn, stating, that during the months of May and June some English and French amateurs intend to patronise a grand sporting match with falcons, which will be flown in pursuit of herons in the environs of Loo. The King of Holland has already given the necessary authorization, and about 30 falcons with their trainers have already departed for Loo. The King has expected to honour the sport with his presence, and the novelty of the spectacle, it is thought, will attract crowds of amateurs.

EXECUTION.—The awful sentence on Charles Daines, for administering poison to his wife, with intent to murder her, at Hemphill, was carried into execution on Saturday, in presence of one of the largest concourses of people ever witnessed there; and the greater part were females. On the night after his condemnation Daines fully confessed his guilt to the chaplain of the prison. He stated, that three months before the fatal act for which he was tried, he had purchased in Norwich two-pennyworth of arsenic, which he kept concealed in an upper apartment of his dwelling, till he should have an opportunity of using it. The first time he put a portion into some fried potatoes; and on a second occasion he mixed about as much as would cover a sixpence (the quantity of a dram) in some soup, in both instances for the purpose of poisoning his wife. Illness was produced amongst part of the family, but the deleterious effects were attributed to the copper of the boiler and frying-pan. The third attempt proved successful; and by the diabolical perseverance of this miserable man he lives of two persons, against whom he had no enmity, were sacrificed, whilst his intended victim was again preserved.—(Bury Post.)

A VACANCY.—THE EXECUTIONER.—The following description of the executioner of a recent vacancy, occasioned by the death of its occupant in the office of public executioner in one of the departments, is given by the *Droit*.—"The number and frequency of the petitions for the appointment is almost incredible. The custom is to give the preference to one of the family of the deceased; but known usage has not deterred others from coming into competition, to the great indignation of the relatives, who are irritated at the pretensions of the new candidate. The professional candidate distinguished himself by the pertinacity with which he supports his claim. He admits that he is not one of the family, but insists that he belongs to the profession, as he had formerly been an assistant. He cannot conceive why he should be refused and has addressed to the Chancellor, the Minister of Justice, himself, and even to the King, plans and theories which he considers vast improvements. The salary of the executioner at Paris is fixed at 10,000 fr. a year, with an additional allowance of 10,000 fr. for the expenses, including the erection of the scaffold; the keeping the guillotine in order, and other incidents. This petitioner, however, offers to undertake the coveted charge with a reduction of nearly 40 per cent."

cent. on the usual emoluments, at the same time pledging himself that the duties shall be equally well performed. Among the petitioners, many seem to find their qualification on their familiarity with blood, and place prominently the former on the latter, saying that have been butchers, students in surgery, or old soldiers. The decision upon the claimants, merits has not yet been published."

EFFECTS OF GIN DRINKING.—In the course of an inquest held yesterday Mr. Wakley remarked, that the number of deaths from excessive drinking in London was truly awful. He had no hesitation in saying that gin killed more people in the metropolis than the cholera, small-pox, and fever put together.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—On Saturday last this society opened their rooms, in Suffolk-street, Pall-mall, for their 16th exhibition of paintings. When this society was first established, it was anticipated that the numerous community of artists in this great metropolis would easily furnish good material for two, or even more, coincidental exhibitions every year; and, certainly, the collections hitherto formed by the Suffolk-street society have justified the expectations which led to the foundation of the institution. The present exhibition, however, is, from some cause or other, inferior to its predecessors; and when we state that the collection contains about a dozen pictures of talent, we believe we mention the whole attraction of the exhibition. The paintings which deserve notice are chiefly compositions by Linton, Tomkins, Wilson, one or two natural representations of common life by Prentis, and several pictures by Hurlstone, eminent in this collection for their superior colouring and expression. From a printed paper, which is now in the hands of the members of this society, contemplating the extension of the purposes of their institution, they have resolved—1. That professors be appointed in the respective branches of art, to deliver lectures after the close of the exhibition. 2. That eight conversazioni be held during the exhibition, when, besides the works adorning the walls, paintings, drawings, and engravings, will be upon the table, papers and communications will be read, and eminent persons invited to give their opinions. 3. That the gallery be opened from 8 till 10 in the evening, during the first month of the exhibition (Saturdays excepted), for the convenience of those who are engaged during the day. 4. That the society commence forming a library, and the use of money, which the members and subscribers, to which the friends of the institution are solicited to contribute. 5. That the schools be invited to view the gallery gratuitously, as at the last exhibition.

The troops of this garrison Portsmouth not on guard, on Tuesday last, were assembled in Cambridge Barrack-square to hear the sentences of the late court martial held here, when it appeared that private William Johnston, of the 12th Lancers, who was fired, and loaded pistol at his comrades, at their quarters at Chichester, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment—the first and last months of which are to be in solitude, and the four intervening months with hard labour. Stephen Austen, of the Royal Artillery, for stealing all the mess papers and money, and the use of money, desertion and making away with his military necessities, to be transported for seven years. Private Patrick Brine, with two or three aliases, for repeated desertions, also to be transported for seven years; the two latter, previous to being delivered over to the civil power, will be branded with the letter D, in a manner similar to that in which seamen mark themselves for embezzlement of money.

At a numerous meeting of the members of the Wellington Club, Ipswich, on Tuesday last, it was resolved "That Thomas Milner Gibson, Esq. has forfeited the confidence of the Conservative electors of this borough by his recent conduct in Parliament, and that he, be not supported at any future election."—*Suffolk Herald.*

LORD J. RUSSELL'S LETTER.

The *Morning Chronicle* thinks that it "may safely say" the Lord John Russell's Letter to the Electors of Stroud will satisfy no party. "We have read that letter," it says, "and we have no doubt that it was not intended merely for the satisfaction of any party. It is an exposition of principles—a bold and honest one. It is addressed to the national sense and temper, and we have no doubt will exert an influence as much greater than Sir Robert Peel's manifestoes of similar form, as it is more explicit and more direct in its views, and more in accordance with the sober sense of the great majority of disinterested and reflecting Englishmen. What the Tamworth declarations chiefly lacked were clear and direct expressions of opinion on the main points of the political situation of the country. What they excelled in were ingenious arguments why the writer and his friends should hold power. There is nothing of this self-pleading in the letter before us. Lord John Russell looks boldly forth beyond his personal position, and exerts himself, not to establish a title for his tenure of office, but to declare his adherence, whoever may murmur, to the principles on which he assumed it. This is the tone we ventured to anticipate, as alone becoming a British statesman. Lord John Russell may be right, or he may be wrong, but he has no points of opinion. In his general view of the situation, we think him most decidedly right."

We have no space at present to follow Lord John Russell through the large subject—principles of the Reform Act, which he has here treated of with a mastery, light and fact, and without pompous pretension. But we must find room for a few of his warnings to the Second Reformers. After stating that he does not believe public feeling can be excited, as in 1831, for the proposed "Reform of the Reform Act," Lord John Russell proceeds to say:—

"Supposing a new enthusiasm could be awakened, I am not ready to stir the cauldron from which so potent a charm could be extracted."

"Of the numbers who require large charges many look to a new scheme of representation for other purposes than those of good government, and with expectations which cannot be realized."

"Of the working classes who have declared their adherence to what is called the People's Charter, but few care for universal suffrage, vote by ballot, or annual parliaments. The greater part feel the hardship for their social condition; they complain of their hard lot and insufficient wages, and imagine that Mr. Oastler or Mr. Fielden will lead them to a happy valley, where their labour will be light and their wages regulated. They conceive that the tyranny of the rich is the cause of their present condition."

"A new Reform bill, whether the suffrage were household or universal, would do nothing towards the cure of evils which belong to a popular country and varying employment. But the excitement of a new change, the passions it raised, the House of Commons again in the furnace to be melted in a new mould, the people again in the temper which burst out in flames at Nottingham and Bristol, would go far to shake the stability of property, and make law the servant of disorder. The happy consummation of a labouring class toiling little and earning much would be further than ever the security to be enjoyed in Germany or Switzerland would attract capital and diminish employment at home; the deluded might indeed wake from their dream at length, but too late for their peace."

"The Reform Act was carried through the aid and aid of Lord Grey, assisted by statesmen long used to power, and able to weigh their proceedings. That weight of authority carried along with it a large proportion of the House of Lords, and the dissatisfied Reformers throughout the country. But for a new Reform Bill opposed by a majority in the House of Commons, and five-sixths of the House of Lords, no such authority could be invoked. It would be menace, and the multitude; unknown leaders dictating to the House of Commons; an attempt at reform, but sure to end in confusion."

"There are, doubtless, many defects in the Reform Act which require to be remedied. The ten-pound franchise is too much fettered by regulation; the annual registration is made a source of vexation and expense; the freemen might be made the pride of the working classes instead of their opprobrium. But changes such as these introduced when the public mind is prepared for them, and the proposals had been duly weighed, directly from the proposal to found a new Reform Bill on the basis of triennial parliament, household suffrage, and vote by ballot."

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

OCCUPATION OF KARRACK.

No. 1.

W. H. Macnaghten, Esq., Secretary to the Governor-General of India, to John McNeill, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Persia.

Extract. Simla, 1st May 1838.

I am directed by the Governor-General of India to

acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter dated the 7th ultimo, with the copies of dispatches to the address of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which accompanied it, and for which His Lordship desires me to tender to you his best thanks.

His Lordship gathers from these documents, that the state of our relations with Persia is at the present moment exceedingly critical. It has occurred to the Governor-General, that it might prove of very essential aid to your negotiations, were as many cruisers as can be spared for the service, together with a regiment of native infantry, dispatched to the Persian Gulf, to hold themselves in readiness for any service, on which your Excellency might deem it expedient, under the orders of Her Majesty's Government, or the general authority which you may possess from it, to employ them with a view to the maintenance of our interests in Persia. A recommendation to this effect will accordingly be made immediately to the Governor in Council of Bombay, who will further be requested to dispatch the Hugh Lindsay to the Gulf, with a view of conveying rapid intelligence to India of the state of affairs in Persia, in the present highly critical emergency.

His Lordship understands from a demi-official communication, with which your Excellency has favoured him, that it is your intention to proceed to Herat, with a view of prevailing on His Majesty the Shah to raise the siege of that city. Your Excellency is fully aware of the great importance attached by the British Government in India to the preservation of the integrity of that place, and his Lordship would be glad of any opportunity to be afforded to you, which may not be inconsistent with the instructions under which you are acting from Her Majesty's Government.

No. 2.

W. H. Macnaghten, Esq., to J. P. Willoughby, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Simla, 1st May 1838. I am desired by the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 16th ultimo, transmitting a packet from the Envoy Extraordinary in Persia, to my address, containing copies of dispatches to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and, in reply, to forward to you the accompanying copy of a letter this day written to Mr. McNeill.

It is requested that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council will comply with the suggestions contained in the second paragraph of that letter, at the earliest practicable period, if the troops and cruisers can be conveniently spared; and that the Hugh Lindsay may be forthwith dispatched with the accompanying despatch to Mr. McNeill, to the Honorable the Resident at Bushire, to forward it to his Excellency either at Herat, or Tehran, or wherever he may happen to be.

The Hugh Lindsay should be considered at the disposal of Mr. McNeill, or, failing instructions from his Excellency, of the Resident at Bushire, until the present crisis is passed.

I have &c.

(Signed) W. H. MACNAGHTEN.

No. 4.

Proceedings held at an Extraordinary Council of the Bombay Government, on the 19th May 1838.

Resolved, that the Honorable Mr. Secretary Macnaghten, dated the 1st instant, with its enclosure of the same date, being copy of a letter from Mr. Secretary Macnaghten to his Excellency John McNeill, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Persia. The Board having taken the above into consideration, and having consulted Rear Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm, superintendent of the Indian navy; Major Neil Campbell, commanding general of the army; Captain Turner, mint engineer, and Captain Lowe, commanding the Honorable Company's steamer Berenice, as to the best and easiest mode of equipping and transporting a small force to the Persian Gulf, it is unanimously resolved as follows:—

That in consideration of the probable importance of the dispatches to be sent by express from the Governor-General at Simla, it is not expedient that the departure of the Berenice with the overland mail, on the 21st instant, should be interfered with.

That, with reference to that part of the Governor-General's instructions directing that the Hugh Lindsay steamer be sent to the Persian Gulf, his Lordship informed that both Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm and Captain Lowe being of opinion that at this late season of the year it is more than doubtful whether this vessel could reach Muscat, and that on failure thereof she would have no alternative but to return to Bombay, it is impossible that this part of the instructions can be carried into effect.

That it appearing that the Honorable Company's steamer Semiramis can be got ready for sea in ten days from this date, and that as this vessel has been directed to proceed to Calcutta to try an experiment, which ought to yield to the necessity of complying with the Governor-General's orders in an emergency of the present description, she is dispatched to the Persian Gulf, to be employed in the service of the Company's sloop of war Coote for service in the Persian Gulf with all practicable dispatch.

That the Company's brig of war Tigris, now ready for sea, be ordered to proceed to the Persian Gulf as soon as dispatches can be prepared for the Envoy in Persia, and the Resident at Bushire, informing those officers of the measures about to be adopted by this Government, to give effect to the instructions of the Governor-General.

That by the above vessel orders be issued to the Resident at Bushire, to concentrate the whole of the squadron in the Persian Gulf at Bushire, or at the Isle of Karrack.

That provided tonnage can be obtained, a force consisting of 500 rank and file of native infantry, and two six-pounders, completely equipped for service, be dispatched with as little delay as possible to Bushire.

That the native Infantry be composed of detachments from the 15th, 23d, and 14th regiments, and the marine battalion now forming part of the garrison of Bombay, in order to admit of those castes being selected which are likely to suffer least from a sea voyage.

That it being highly desirable that an officer of judgment and experience should be selected to command on this service, the President proposes that Lieutenant-Colonel Sherriff be specially selected to command the expedition, and be directed to place himself under the political control of the Resident in the Persian Gulf.

That the commissariat department be directed to provision the troops for a period of six weeks; that all incidents connected with expedition, be passed as an emergent service, and that all expenses incurred be debited to the Government of India.

That Captain Hennell be directed to make the best arrangements in his power for having the troops, he being informed that the island of Karrack appears to this Government to be the most convenient spot for this purpose; and that he also be informed that the troops are placed under his political control, subject to the instructions of the Envoy in Persia.

That a copy of Mr. Secretary Macnaghten's letter of the 1st instant, and of the above resolutions, be transmitted to Captain Hennell in explanation of his Lordship's views in ordering this demonstration.

That the Resident be directed to apprise the Envoy in Persia of the arrival of these troops, and of their being placed entirely at his Excellency's disposal.

That the Resident be directed to apprise the Persian authorities at Bushire that the troops are sent on special service to the Gulf, and that the British Government hope that they will make no objection to their being landed at Karrack, and that they will afford every aid in effecting that object; Captain Hennell being informed that it is left to his discretion to land them on that island, even in opposition to the wishes of those authorities, provided he deems this necessary and expedient, and that it can be done without compromising the safety of the troops.

That the dispatches recently received from the Governor-General to the Envoy in Persia, be forwarded by the Semiramis, together with duplicates of the dispatches of this Government, to be sent by the Tigris.

That a copy of Mr. Secretary Macnaghten's letter and enclosure of the 1st instant, and a copy of these Resolutions, be forwarded to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, by the steamer Berenice.

That a copy of these Resolutions being immediately transmitted to the Governor-General, and to the Government of India, with an intimation that, being unable to carry into effect literally the instructions of the Supreme Government, we have felt it our duty to comply, in the best manner our means will permit, with those instructions, in a case in which the interests of the British empire may be materially, and perhaps vitally, involved.

No. 8.

Commodore Bracks, of the Indian Navy, to J. C. McNeill, Esq., Secretary to the Court of Directors. Steamer Semiramis Karrack Island.

(Extract.) 19th June 1838. Agreeable to my instructions, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, that the Semiramis anchored at this island on 11, 3 p.m. this day, having sailed from Bushire on the 10th, at 4 p.m. arrived at Muscat at 7 p.m. of the 11th; sailed from thence at 10 p.m. of the 13th; and anchored off Bushire at midnight of the 17th, and sailed from thence this morning.

We had 287 troops and followers, besides two guns, carried on board, and landed at Karrack. On the 18th, except the two last days, we had a moderate monsoon; on those days we had a strong wind from south-west, with an increasing head sea. Considering the great top weight (for all were on deck), we made good way, averaging 128 miles per diem. We should have done much better, but had only two fire-arms, which we had ever seen afloat, the consequence was, we never could get the steam up; two inches, instead of three and a half, being the highest it ever rose on the gauge.

The troops, I am happy to say, are now being landed, with the consent of the authorities of the place.

No. 9.

Captain Hennell to the Secretary to the Government of India.

H. C. Steamer Semiramis, off Karrack, (Extract.) 20th June 1838.

I embarked early yesterday morning on board the Semiramis, and, accompanied by the Hugh Lindsay steamer, reached the island of Karrack about 1 p.m. Finding no notice taken of the gun which I had fired for a boat, I sent my Arabic mezza, Hajee Ahmed, on shore, with a message to Sheikh Nasir, requesting he would pay me a visit on board, as I wished to communicate with him upon matters of consequence. The mezza did not return until the afternoon, when I learnt from him that Sheikh Nasir, with six boats, had that morning gone over to Bushire Roads, for the purpose of having an interview with me upon the subject of his own affairs. He added that Sheikh Abdoolah (the uncle of Sheikh Nasir), and the only authority here, was too much alarmed to come off, and that he was very anxious that I should wait the return of his nephew. To do this, however, appeared to me only a waste of valuable time; and it was therefore arranged that the troops should forthwith disembark, and proceed to the island of Karrack, while I accompanied by my mezza, proceeded on a native bughla to the fort. I was met on the beach by Sheikh Abdoolah, who appeared much relieved on seeing me. I told him, in a few words, that the British Government had sent up a body of troops upon a special service, and that the island of Karrack had been chosen for their place of residence. The Sheikh replied that the island, its inhabitants, and everything it contained, were entirely at our disposal. I then intimated that it was desirable the vessels should be unladen as quickly as possible, as one was to return immediately to the Government, and the other would give orders for the native boats to go off, and assist in the disembarkation, upon the usual hire; with which request he immediately complied. The assistance given by the steamers' boats and the Karrack bughlahs was so effective, that before dark all the troops, excepting a guard and working party on board, were landed. The whole of this day had been employed in landing the guns and stores. The tents sent from Bombay on board the steamers, being too few in number to cover the troops and officers, without their being much crowded, I placed the whole of those belonging to the residency at the disposal of Lieutenant-Colonel Sherriff, so that, with this addition, the whole detachment will be comfortably lodged, until the Tamerlane transport brings the remainder of the tents.

The island of Karrack abounds with wells, and spring of excellent water; but the limited population can furnish but small supplies for the troops. As far however, as my inquiries go, there will be no great difficulty experienced in procuring these from the neighbouring ports of Gonaya, Bunder Height, and Bushire.

The presence of the schooner Emily, at the present juncture, would have been attended with great advantages, as she would have been very useful in carrying supplies, and keeping up the communication between the troops on the island, and the residency at Bushire. I propose, however, to supply the place, as far as possible, by hiring a suitable vessel, if I can meet with one upon reasonable terms, to be employed as a tender.

No. 13.

Captain Hennell to Meerza Abbas the Governor of Bushire.

Bushire, 21st June 1838.

Having been much engaged on the arrival of the Government vessel, which came from Bombay, I had not leisure to wait upon you to explain the reason of my sudden departure from Bushire; but I take the earliest opportunity after my return, to acquaint you that the British Government having sent a body of troops to the Persian Gulf, upon a special service, I have been instructed to inform you of the same, and to acquaint you that, on account of the superiority of Karrack over Bassadore, and every other island, in point of climate, the troops have been landed there. At the same time I have been directed to express the hopes entertained by the British Government that you will show them all kindness, and afford them every aid during their stay, particularly in allowing boats to carry out supplies of whatever may be required.

(Signed) S. HENNEL.

No. 14.

Meerza Abbas to Captain Hennell.

Persian Gulf, 21st June 1838.

I have had the honour of receiving your note brought by Meerza Juwad, and have understood what was written and spoken. What you state in apology, that in carrying into effect the orders of your Government you have not had leisure to visit me, and that for the forwarding the service of the Sirkar you had been directed to proceed to Karrack on account of the superiority of its climate, this is very good. It is necessary for a subject to perform whatever orders he may receive from his superior.

It is with pleasure upon me to represent to my own Government these new arrangements which have been made and executed by you, and to act according to whatever directions may be sent, as on certain points I do not possess authority to act, and therefore it becomes necessary to apply for instructions, and to be guided by them. Touching transport of supplies to the vessels, I have no objection to the separation which has taken place between the two States, very good; there is no objection; let them be forwarded.

No. 18.

Captain Hennell to J. P. Willoughby, Esq. (Extract.) Bushire 26th June 1838.

I would respectfully suggest the extreme expediency, under the present very unsettled and critical posture of affairs, that the field force should be forthwith reinforced by four, or at least two, companies of Europeans, together with an additional detail of guns, artillerymen, ammunition and military stores.

No. 19.

Captain Hennell to J. P. Willoughby, Esq. (Extract.) 1st July 1838.

I have the honour to report, for the information of the Governor in Council, the arrival at this port, of the brig of war, Tigris, on the 26th; and on the 29th ultimo, that of the sloop of war Elphinstone, and transport Tamerlane; which latter vessel proceeded directly over to Karrack, for the purpose of landing the troops, stores, and coals, upon that island.

On the 28th ultimo the replies from the Shiraz government, to their communications reporting the arrival of the field force, and its location upon the island of Karrack, were received by the authorities of this place. From private information I have reason to believe, that the Prince of Fars does not contemplate any immediate movements of a hostile character; but that it is his intention to await the receipt of instructions from the Shah.

No. 20.

Captain Hennell to Lieutenant-Colonel Sherriff. (Extract.) (No date.)

I have the honour to acquaint you that the steamer, Hugh Lindsay, now proceeds over to Karrack, for the purpose of receiving on board a supply of coals, from the Tamerlane transport, which passed this port yesterday afternoon.

As far as I can learn, no movements of a hostile character, consequent upon our occupation of the island of Karrack, are at present contemplated by the government of Shiraz; and as the authorities here continue to exhibit the same friendly conduct as before, the service of the detachment under the command of Lieut. Jackson, now on board the Hugh Lindsay, may be dispensed with for the present; particularly as the crews and marines of the two vessels of war, Elphinstone and Tigris, now in these roads, are available in case of necessity.

No. 25.

J. P. Willoughby, Esq. to Captain Hennell. (Extract.) Bombay Castle 13th September 1838.

With reference to my letter dated the 10th instant, I am directed by the Governor-General to inform you, that it has been deemed advisable to increase the detail of artillery to be sent to Karrack, from 12 to 24 men, and to send two light six pounders with this detachment.

I am at the same time desired to inform you that the reinforcement of troops now sent to Karrack, is chiefly intended by having a force there of a character that will be respected, to prevent any attempt to attack it, or if, notwithstanding your representations and remonstrances, should you have the opportunity to offer them, such attempt should be made, Lieutenant-colonel Sherriff may be enabled, with the troops under his command, and the vessels of war at the station, to maintain possession of the island.

No. 28.

Captain Hennell to the Secret Committee. (Extract.) Bushire, 28th October 1838.

I have now the honour to report, that from the date of my last communication until the present time, affairs in this quarter have remained perfectly tranquil, and everything has gone on in its usual routine, excepting that the exportation to the island of rice and wheat from this port is strictly prohibited.

The intercourse between Meerza Abbas, the governor of a polite and even friendly character. The subject of the field detachment at Karrack is never alluded to, either by the Shiraz government, or the local authorities. At the present date no symptom of hostility has been exhibited, nor has any attempt been made to garrison the town.

The climate of the island of Karrack has been found exceedingly salubrious by the troops located there; although exposed to the powerful heat of a Gulf summer, under canvas, they have never had more than from three to five individuals sick in the hospital, while in a space of upwards of four months not a single casualty has occurred.

No. 30.

Captain Hennell to J. P. Willoughby, Esq. (Extract.) Bushire, 29th October 1838.

The Government will have been made aware from my former communications, that Sheikh Nasir, the late governor of Bushire, on taking flight (under the impression that Meerza Abbas, the present ruler, had been dispatched for the purpose of seizing, and sending him a prisoner to Shiraz) took refuge on that island, which has always been looked upon as the stronghold of the family.

At the period when the field detachment under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Sherriff arrived in the Gulf, that island was in possession of Sheikh Nasir; and with reference to the peculiar circumstances under which the force was sent up, I judged it expedient to land the troops rather as friends than as enemies; consequently, I have not hitherto interfered with the local government of the place, either by taking possession of the defences of the town and small star fort (now occupied by the Sheikh and his few followers), or assuming any authority over the native inhabitants.

LIFE OF WELLINGTON.

1. *Life of Field Marshal his Grace the Duke of Wellington* Edited by Sir J. E. Alexander, &c. Parts 1 and 2.

2. *Life of Arthur Duke of Wellington.* By W. H. Maxwell. Part 1.

3. *The Life of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington.* By Major Basil Jackson and Captain C. Rochfort Scott. Part 1.

"Nothing connected with his Grace," it is justly observed by the authors of the last-named of these works, "ought to excite a higher degree of admiration than the publication of his numerous Despatches and Letters. To have permitted the appearance of a selection from these documents, would have been little in comparison (setting aside their intrinsic value), for we possess many collections of letters written by distinguished persons; but we should search history in vain for a man who would have dared to give publicity to his correspondence with so little reserve."

The several opposing numbers of *Life of Wellington* which are now before us, only one of which has as yet reached its second part, and each of which is destined to arrive at its terms, may be regarded as the legitimate offspring of Colonel Gurwood's twelve noble volumes. That of which the title stands first on our list has the treble advantage of being the cheapest—of inserting a large portion of the original correspondence, and of exhibiting the popular front of the narrative military details—a compression which may usefully be applied in the subsequent numbers to some occasional diffuseness of sentiment, and what may be termed moral rhapsody. The second work is handsomely got up, with well-finished engravings and wood-cuts, and is somewhat higher priced. The style of the writer is already known to the public for good narrative qualities, and he intersperses much matter of anecdotal and personal interest. He also intersperses some Toryism, without special occasion or relevancy. The last-named work, so far as it goes, is careful and circumstantial in detail; somewhat too much so, as it ap-

pears to us, for general readers. The course of events is clearly and instructively traced. In this first number, however, we find more about a certain Doondiah, an Indian freeshooter, than such a mere episode in the grand scale of warfare seems to deserve.

The observation which strikes us most throughout the "Despatches" (and so far as these publications go, we find the same feature) is the shamefully defective state of our whole military organisation, from the command-in-chief through the greater portion of the Duke of Wellington's glorious career. Speaking of the Duke of York's unfortunate campaign in the Netherlands, which was Wellington's first initiation into active warfare—and on the ground where he last triumphed—Mr. Maxwell says, "The commissariat was bad—the medical department worse." A military writer, who was present during the whole of the retreat, says:—"Removing the sick in waggons, without sufficient clothing to keep them warm in that rigorous season, had indeed sent some hundreds to their graves; whilst the shameful neglect that then pervaded the medical department rendered the hospitals nothing better than slaughter-houses for the wounded and the sick." Messrs. Jackson and Scott says—"In addition to the total absence of military science that characterised almost every operation at the time, Colonel Wellesley must have been alive to the very defective organisation of the army in which he served; the staff, commissariat, medical department—in short, every branch of the complicated machine an army presents was sadly inefficient."

It is, however, in the Peninsula that the mismanagement and neglect of the service at home is seen most conspicuously, as the field of operations extends itself. We had a vast number of extracts from the "Despatches," but found them run to such a length, as to preclude the possibility of finding room for them in our columns. On such a subject, we shall content ourselves, by classing under the following heads the instances of the then traditional and habitual neglect of the service, leaving the reader to satisfy himself of their flagrant, if he has leisure and opportunity, by a reference to Colonel Gurwood's volumes.

1st. The neglect of supplying the army with the means of support, which compelled Lord W. to become merchant and import corn from America, Egypt, and Africa, and rice from Brazil. It was even seriously proposed to him by Mr. Stuart, our Minister at Lisbon, to import from England colonial produce and manufactured goods to send to all parts of the world in exchange for corn. Notwithstanding all these expedients the army was so nearly starved, that Lord W. was several times on the point of re-embarking it and leaving the Peninsula to its fate. This neglect was carried to such a length, that when Lord Wm. Bentinck landed with his army on the east coast of Spain, finding no provision made for its support, he was compelled to purchase at Gibraltar four million of dollars at 5s. each, although the current price was at the time 5s. 6d., thus throwing away 265,000l., which might have been saved to the country.

2d. The same neglect in supplying horses for the cavalry and artillery, and military stores of all kinds—and when any were sent the horses were often cast-off ones, quite unfit for service, and the quality of the stores was such as to be useless. On one occasion a number of waggons which were sent out, one-half broke down on the road empty before they could join the army; and the saddles, bridles, and tools, although new, were often condemned as unfit for service; the only good cutting tools they could get were taken from the French.

Towards the end of the contest, when Lord W.'s exploits were shedding such lustre on our arms, the slightest attention was paid to any of his requirements. For instance, although he gave distinct and timely orders for the proper kind of ordnance and ammunition required for the siege of St. Sebastian, other kinds were sent to him utterly useless for that purpose, so that, as Lord W. writes to Lord Bathurst on the 10th of September, 1813, the army had to lie idle before the town from the 25th of July to 28th August, while Soult was on their flank with a powerful army, endeavouring by almost daily attacks to raise the siege. Think of the expense attending the support of an army of 60,000 men for 32 days, besides risking the fate of the campaign by this one gross act of neglect; but this neglect and mismanagement was general. When Lord Wm. Bentinck was about to take the field on the east coast, he wrote to Lord W. sent to the Governor of Gibraltar for 31,000 24lb. shot, on which he was informed that there were only 11,000 in that garrison; on which he writes:—

"Who would believe that in the great fortress of Gibraltar, which is besides a naval arsenal from which the ships of war receive their supplies of shot, that there are only 11,000 24lb. shot! I dare say I shall find the ammunition equally deficient."

3d. Retaining all the patronage of the army for their own minions, to the neglect of those officers whom Lord W. recommended for promotion. In his letter to the Commander in Chief of 4th Aug. 1810, he writes, "I who command the largest British army that has been employed against the enemy for many years, and who have on my hands certainly the most extensive and difficult concern that was ever imposed on any British officer, have not the power of making even a corporal!! [sic in orig.] It is impossible this system can last long, &c."

On one occasion, when he was obliged for the public service to make a temporary appointment in the commissariat, he was informed that the payment of the officer in question would not be sanctioned; on which occasion he wrote to Lord Liverpool on the 10th Feb. 1811—"If this is the case I am sincerely desirous that the Kings government would consider of the appointment of some other officer to conduct the concerns in this country, as I am utterly unable to manage them if I am to be treated in this way."

4th. Refusing to receive the prisoners in England, although we had plenty of transports lying idle in the docks, captured, and during the whole siege of St. Sebastian the garrison held constant communication with France by sea, and received all kinds of supplies from thence. See Lord W.'s mainly remonstrance to Lord Melville on this subject. (21st August 1813.) in which he says "Nobody will deny either that we have not sufficient naval means or that they are misapplied."

5th. Total neglect to provide naval assistance and co-operation